WASHINGTON

Speech of the President to the Baltimore Delegation.

The Hospitality of That City to be Accepted After His Retirement.

Cauens of Republicans on the Bill to Repeal the Tenure of Office Act.

BILL POSTPONED.

An Attempt to Increase the President's Salary Defeated in the House.

Another Veto from President Johnson.

of Office Bill.

From the unsatisfactory way in which the Tenure of Office act was taken up, 'a'ked over and then laid side on Saturday it was evident to the managers the republican party in the Senate that some priate understanding should be arrived at among the embers, especially among those opposed to the recal of the law, or else a coup d'état might be perserrated by the advocates of repeal and the statute thed totally out of existence on the first vote, maters Edmunds, Wilson and Conkling determined, refore, that caucus law should be brought to rupon the question to the up the hands of the favoring repeal and prevent a free existent of opinion by an open vote in the stee. Accordingly a caucus was called this morning at cleven o'clock, at which fifty-one this morning at cleven o'clock, at which fifty-one lican Senators attended, some of whom, how-as Trumbull, Sumner, Freinghuysen and chance of taking part in the discussion.
Fowler stayed for a few minutes, and left ally indifferent to the whole proceedings.
Silorton and Fessenden also left before the though they felt disgusted. Senator Anthony d the chair. Senator Edmunds began the ion by a speech in favor of his own amendation of the chart and the chart of the chart are truthed by nent. He disclaimed altogether being actuated by my spirit of aggression on the executive branch of the government or of entertaining a suspicion of the metarity and high patriotic purpose of the President elect, but he contended that the experience of the past four years fully demonstrated that the growth of the identification of the four parts of the past four years fully demonstrated that the growth of the identification of growth-of the lederal government demanded that the present enormous power entrusted to one man would be more safely and judiciously exercised by being more extensively shared with the Senate. No republican Senator, he believed, felt suspicious of General Grant, and he declined to entertain the in-sinuation that any such motive actuated him (Mr. Edmands) or his friends. This amendment he was desirous of seeing continued for all time. It had been found a wholesome restriction on absolute power, and gave a better balance to the two coordi-nate branches of the government.

wer, and gave a better balance to the two coordite branches of the government.
Senator Wilson wished to say that he was in favor of
a amendment, but he did not pretend to know what
e result would be if it came to a vote; but, whether it
is to be amended or totally repealed, he was opsed to either alternative being adopted this seson and desired that the subject should go over to
e next Congress. Let them repeal or modify the
se, now and it would present an opportunity which
was spremuously opposed to affording to Andrew
disson to lecture them on their inconsistency and
we them a rasping down none of them might dereto bear. General Grant, he believed, was in no
ch hurry as some people inight imagine, and was ort of Andrew Johnson as he (Mr. Wilson) was, enator Morton said that he looked upon this cau-

eal of the Tenore of Office bill had already passed House; it had come in the regular way to the intervening at this stage to regulate the votes and opinions of members, and he felt no hesitation in declaring that he should not be bound by the decision of a caucus, as it had no legitimate relation to a matter of this character which was already pending in open session and had become the subject of public debate. Senators had already made up their minds one way or the other, already made up their minds one way or the chaer, and no caucus could after their convictions, nor could any resolution adopted in carcus be consid-ered binding under circumstances where each Sena-tor considered it paramount, in view of the great for considered it paramount, in view of the great public interests involved, in placing himself publicly and squarely on the record. In reference to the Ten-ure of Office act fiself, he believed it had never been productive of any good either for the party or the country. He was unable to see that it purified the public departments of corrupt and inefficient office-holders, while it had been a universal theme with the press and specificar of the consolition to build in the press and speakers of the opposition to build up accusations of assault on the constitution from those who enacted it.

ment, using much the same arguments as those in

Senator Fessenden followed. He said the Tenure of Onice act had had its day and could now subserve no practical or patriotic, end. General Grant has given every assurance the loyal people of the country need that his administration will be in accord with the policy of the party that elected him, and will be as streamonsly directed to the maintenance of the laws enacted by Congress to secure liberty and equal rights all over the land as it will be to the essential enforcement of economy and honesty among those who are entrusted with the carrying on of the government. For himself he wanted no further guarantee from General Grant than what he had already given, and if the blame should rest anywhere it would be with the Senate if the internal affairs of the country suffer from the retention of this statute. Senator Pessenden followed. He said the Tenure

statute.

The time for opening the proceedings of the Senate having arrived, the caucus adjourned without taking any action, but returned again in half an hour and recommenced the discussion. It was after one o'clock before all the republican members were present, over a dozen lingering behind in their sents on the Senate floor and straggling in by reluctant degrees to the ladies' reception room, where the caucus was being held.

Senator Williams spoke in favor of Mr. Edmunds' amendment, contending that this sudden disposition on the part of some members of the Senate to abrogate the law in voto was, to say the least, inconsistent and indefensible in view of their aptocedent position. He folt just as willing as any other Senator to allow every latitude to General Grant consistent with the constitution, but this was a matter that looked beyond General Grant, and should be separated from the feeling of enthusiastic confidence in his regard that was prepared to abolish a law from the force of personal influence in place of from grounds of principle and constitutional policy.

that was prepared to aboush a law from the force of personal influence in place of from grounds of principle and constitutional policy.

Senator Grimes spoke in favor of total repeal and declared that he always entertained doubts of the legality and propriety of the law. It was an anomaly and a folly, working injury to the public service and instituting a principle of innovation on the constitution which could lead to nothing but disaster.

Senator Howard trusted that the motion of Mr. Wilson to postpone the consideration of the question until the next Congress would be adopted. Senator

by a caucus resolution.

The following Senators vote; in favor of postponement:—Mesers. Abbott, Catiel Ceje, Conkling, Conness, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Howe, Howard, McDonald, Mcrill of Vermont, Sawyer, Sprague, Stewart, Summer, Tipton, Wade, Willers, Willey,

The Cabiet.

National legislation has necessitated but one change of the new Cabinet "state" since my last interview with General Gran's poll parrot, and, barring some recent slight songing of Benny Buller, it may be summed up as ollowe:

Secretary of State—Hon. t. Francis Adams, of Massachusetts. Mr. Mottey vould, for several reasons, be more acceptable to the more radical of the republican manipulators, and may yet prove the winning norse.

anning norse.

New York.

Treasury—Hon. Hamilton Fish.

Secretary of Way, pro ten—General John M. Senoffeid, United States Arms, of Illinois.

Secretary of the Navy—Minimal D. D. Porter, United States Navy—Tengaran D. D. Porter, United States Navy, of Penngayana.

Secretary of the Interior—Hon. Benjamin P. Wade, of Ohlo.

Pos-master Comp

rney General-Hon, James F. Wilson, of

either be Scoretary of War, if he would accept the portfolio; but the former preers the life position of General-in-Chief of the Arm, while the latter will be appointed Collector of the Port of New York, a

When the Mayor had con thould in the regular way have come up to-day as infinished business. He protested against a caucus neevening at this stage to regular to the many valuable services. to the many valuable services rendered by Mr. John-son to the country as Senator, Governor, General and President, at the close of which he read the reso-lution passed by the Councils and handed it to the

At the commencement of his reply the President seemed deeply moved, and spoke with great feeling and carnestness. He said:— At the commencement of his reply the President seemed deeply moved, and spoke with great feeling and carnestness. He said:—

GENTERMEN OF THE COMMITTEE—I have no response to make on this occasion forther than to express to you the feelings inspired by the comments you have been pleased to make in presenting to me the resolutions adopted by the Commelia of your city. I shall contine myself to the agreeable task of returning my thanks for the high compilment you have paid me. I feel that it would be doing myself an injustice to affect indifference to the evidence given nerviceday of your approval of my conduct as a public servant. I do feel stattered and gratified at this appreciation of my services from such an intelligent and elevated source, and I thank you have addressed to me to-day. Language cannot give niferance to the pleasure that fills my heart when I remember that this flattering testimonial of esteem comes from so many intelligent and patriotic follow citizens just at the time when I am stepping out of power, and the remembrance of it will last throughout my life. I must be permitted to say—and I say it in no spire of egolism or vanity—that I feel more honored in going out of office, and in laying down the powers entrusted to me, than I telt on entering upon it. And I will say that, although I have been unable to restore to the country the, biessings of peace and prosperity which sired fielity to the constitution would insure, i have earnestly endeavored to keep that great bulwark of our liberty as my constant guide, and have had no aum throughout my public career except that which could result only in the good of the whole country. I feel proud that I shall soon become one of the people and can bear in commen with them my share of the burdens which we are all called upon to endure. Let us all continue true to that constitution and the public good. I repeat it here, when I am about to surrender the power of the Chief Executive. All is gone if the constitution be not saved, and it should be saved witho

be convonient.

At the conclusion of the President's geply Mr. Henry Duvail, president of the first, and Mr. James Webb, president of the second branch of the Baitimore Council, and each of the members present were introduced.

Semi-Observances of Washington's Birthday.

Some of the Executive Departments observed to-day by closing at an earlier hour than usual. The Treasury closed at one o'clock and the War Department hus been closed all day as far as cierteal duties are concerned.

catern paper charging them with receiving money rough an improper connection with the Slougs anch of the Pacific Railroad. They claim the elected investigation with show they have neither celved the sum named or any other sum.

Victors to General Grant.

General Grant has been at his headquarters all y. Syveral visitors called, but nothing of special

Cabinet Meeting.
binet officers Wells, Schofield and Evarta had interviews with the President this morning.

The Supreme Court.
the Supreme Court.
the Supreme Court of the United States to-day otton of J. W. Moore, Thomas P. Porter, of Ken, was admitted to practice as an attorney and selles of this court.

John C. Breckinridge.

John C. Breckinridge, who has been tays, left the city this evening.

VETO MESSAGE.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Third Session.

Washington, Feb. 22, 1889.

The Senate met at tweive o'clock, and after prayer by the chaplain, on motion of Mr. Anthony, took a recess until seven P. M.

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Evening Sension.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohio, the unfinished business of Saturday, the bill to repeal the Tenure of Office act, was postponed, and the Currency bill, as amended in the House, was taken up.

Mr. Sherman moved to non-concur in the House amendment, with a view to asking for a committee of conference.

Mr. Morritla, (rep.) of Vi., appealed to Mr. Sherman to let the bill be passed for a time, until there should be a larger attendance of Sensions, and Mr. Sherman agreed to do so.

Mr. Sherman called up the bill to abolish the office of the Superintendent of Exports and Drawtsecks.

Mr. Perry, (rep.) of Conn., moved to mend the bill so as to abolish also the office of navil officer.

Mr. Bherman asked him to withdraw the amendment as one which would give rise to discussion and thereby entourness the bill.

Mr. Ferry declined, and insisted upon a vote on the amendment. He samt there were only six pores in the country that had naval officers. In all the other ports the duties of naval officer were performed by the collector, and the collectors of the six ports also could easily perform these duties if the office of naval officer would abolish one of the most important in the country and was therefore strongly opposed to the abolithon of it.

Mr. Forry's amendment was rejected and the bill was then passed.

INTERHOR DEPARTMENT STATIONERY CONTRACT.

Mr. ANTRONY, (rep.) of E. Lyon the Committee

mendment to the Currency bill,

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of III., defended the bill, and said its object was to avoid the delays which soccur in New York in the Inspection of goods consigned to interior points.

he douse ameralment.

Mr. Pomerov objected to the constitutional mendment being pressed now, when everybody anderstood that the session this evening was to be evoted to the consideration of business.

The Prasiplexy appointed as the committee of concreace on the part of the Senate in regard to the Currency bill Messrs. Sherman, Morgan and Came-

on hipports.

Mr. Conkling, (rep.) of N. Y., opposed the motion, Mr. Conkling, (rep.) of N. Y., opposed the motion, because he was opposed to the bill, and also became he did not wish to have it come up to-morrow, after the morning hour, as unfinished business.

Mr. SHERMAN'S motion was not carried, and the constitutional amendment was again taken up.

After a brief discussion it was again postponed on motion of Mr. Conkrion, and the Senate took up and passed the bill supplementary to the act to authorize the construction of a lateral branch of the Battimore and Potomac Railrost.

The bill to incorporate the National Junction Railway Company was taken up, and pending action upon it the Senate, at eleven P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.
Under the call of States bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read twice and referred as fol-

sy Mr. PRUIN, (dem.) of N. Y.—To recognize per sons applying for copyright to deposit a copy of their work in the State Labrary of the State in which they reside. Referred to the Committee on the Library. By Mr. Noams, (rsp.) of Ala.—A joint resolution of the Alabams Legislature to urge on Congress the payment of inivrest on \$103,991 of the two and three per cent funds that accrued between the years 1820 and 1821. Referred to the Committee on Claims. By Mr. Pirucz, of Ala.—To devote a part of the public lands in Alabams. er cent funds that accrued between the years 1820 d 1821. Referred to the Committee on Claims. By Mr. Piercz, of Ala.—To devote a part of the tobile lands in Alabama to the works of internal provement in that State. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands. By Mr. Julians, (rep.) of Ind.—Relative to soldiers' conties. Referred to the Committee on Military

By Mr.

By Mr. Washburk, (rep.) of Wis.—Resolutions the Wisconsin Legislature for an extension of the for the construction of the St. Crox. River Railro to Bayfield; to the Northern Wisconsin Railroad Co

Railroad.

By Mr. Tist. of Ga.—To amend the Nating law. Referred to the Committee

By Mr. Tim. of Ga.—To amend the National Banking law. Referred to the Committee & Banking
and Currenty.

Mr. Williams, (rep.) of Ind., introduced a joint
resolution granting right of way to the Memphia,
El Paso and Facific Railroad Compay from El Paso
to the Pacific Ocean, and moved the previous question on its passege.

Mr. Wasteran, of Wis., remarked that it was a
very important measure, and aspealed to the House
not to see that the previous question.

The previous question was seconded and the main
question ordered—nays 45, yas 122.

Mr. Locustione, (rep.) of lows, moved to lay the
joint resolution on the table. Negatived—) cas 35,
nays 124.

The joint resolution was then passed—yeas 122,
nays 40.

The joint resolution was then passed—yeas 122, mays 40.

Scolet of the passed of the public carpet.

Mr. Scoletck, (rep.) of ohio, called up the bill introduced by him and reported from the Committee on Ways and Means to strengthen the public credit and relating to contracts for the payment of coin. He moved to suspend the rules so as to him tebate to two hours, the speeches to be confined to ten minutes each.

Mr. Scotheld, (rep.) of Ps., stated that the Committee or apropriations would endeavor to press the appropriation bulls at the day and evening sessions, lie reminded the House that he Legislative and Jadiciary bill and the Pest office bill were still pending, and that the inding Appropriation bill had come back from the Sensie wild a large number of amendments, and he said that sniess the House would go at those bills to day and weep at them every day this week they could not be passed this session, and the next Congress would require to have a long session after the 4th of Msrch.

The Speakers dided that there were seven privileged reports of committees to be made, some of which would yet rate to debate.

The House refused to suspend the rules for a two hours debate, and the proceed to present the second to be presented to be removed to be removed to be research to be removed to be removed

which would gre rise to debate.

The House refused to suspend the rules for a two hours debate.

Mr. Scrueck said he did not wish to press such a bill without some debate. He moved to suspend the rules as a to have an hour's debate.

After he had made some remarks the House refused to suspend the rules so a to have an hour's debate.

After he had made some remarks the House refused to suspend the rules for that purpose.

Mr. Schanck said he would then have to go on with his remarks and move the previous question on his passage of the bill. He then said:—

Mr. Speaker—Since this bill has been before the Committee on Ways and Means they have given it careful examination and consideration, and have instructed me to report their approval of it, with a recommendation that it be passed without amendment. Before proceeding with any further remarks I will ask to have the bill read at the Clerk's deek.

The bill was read by the Clerk, as follows:—

A bill to strenghen the public cradit, and relating to contrast for the payment of coin.

Be it ensets, by the senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, is order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the powerment to discharge all just obligations to the jubile recitions, and to settle conficient questions and interpretations of the laws by tritue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is bready provided and declared that the rain of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all his interest-bearing obligations for the laws and may be paid in lawful money provided that then any of may be paid in lawful money or other current any of said interest-baying obligations to the rain of the United States, accept in cause where the hardship of the payment in coin or its equivalent of all his interest-bearing obligations of the laws and may be paid in lawful money or other current any of said interest-baying obligations onto alternations of the laws of may be paid before manuri

and is not the same in all respects true of one as the other? Is anything else true or to be relied to lift us from our present embarrassments? Let us consider briefly the revenue of the United State Let us took at the actual means we have now or me count on hereafter with which to meet, provider and discharge every incumbrance on the our magnificent and rich national inheritance. Take first the revenues of the past year, with a first the revenues of the past year, with a first exceptional and unfavorable circumstance.

ment is linat of Washington, that the most resing country
the United States, that the most scrupilously houable among communities is the great republic, an immense
ungth will be given to American credit. Gurmany is huempth of American credit in Europe contras in Frankfort,
a time will shortly come when that credit will be as alronFaris.

for resumption. It leaves to the people by their voluntary transactions to bring about for themselves a change from the use of depreciated paper to the representative of actual values. And while this is done by giving the power to enforce contracts for com and coin values, the provision is so carefully guarded in terms as not to be subject to the objection most frequently triged against such an act of legislation. It cannot be made an instrument in the hands of a hard creditor for the oppression of an embarrassed deutor under the specious protext of renewal of a contract made on a disferent basis, whether in view of the decision just made by the Supreme Court of the United States any provision of law for legalizing contracts for the payment of coin be needed, may, perhaps, te a question. But it is a question which had better be resolved by positive enactions. And, in any event, it is desirable to be moving in the direction of judicial judgment. But how, or by what process, are we to come back to the gold standard? That is the problem to be solved. Return at once to specic payments is, from the want of coin sufficient for such an occasion, simply impossible. And if such sudden resumption were possible it would be most disastrous in its effects by the ruin it would bring upon the debtor class, which controls the productive ladustry of the country. A scheme for resumption, to take place at a certain date in the future, to be fixed by law, would be productive, I believe, of embarrassment and disaster little less serious and immediate. While the government would be boarding or purchasing coin to prepare for the given day, thus with drawing that solid bart of our currency from any use a such, and so enhancing its comparative value by an increased demand, brokers and speculators, on the other hand, stimulated and tempfed by the percentage of profit to be made by the operation, would be taking the paper money of the government out of circulation and laying it up for conversion into gold when the day of coin payments sh

ENCK moved an a

for the expenses of the Naval Ac

was non-concurred in.

The nineteenth amendment, for deeper trance to the harbor of Midway Island, in Ocean, \$50,000, was concurred in.

The twenty-seventh amendment, decithe salary of the Secretary of the Navashall be \$1,000 per annum, was non-concurred the wenty-eighth amendment, deciar much of the "act entitled an act is metalion to the Navy" as authorinal selection of the enisted apprent pointment as midshipmen to the Naval a repealed, was no-noncurred m.

The bull was then laid aside and

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION taken up, Mr. Schenck in the chair.

Mr. PHELIPS moved to strike out the parpropriating \$29,125 for newspapers and for the House of Representatives, while

hat the salary of the Presider any public officer fixed at the rument that had not been re

When the salary was first established the Prosident had to entertain the representatives of only three millions of peopleshow he has to entertain the representatives of over thirty-five millions of people. He did not know General Strant and was not els political Friend, but he wanted the salary raised no matter who was President. The amendment was rejected, securing only ten votes in its lavor.

The committee then rose.

DEFICIENCIES IN THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILLARY, of Mass., presented the report of the Committee on Appropriations on the estimates of Generals Harney and Sanbora, relative to the desiciences in the Indian Appropriation bill. Ordered to be printed.

The House then, at ten minutes past ten o'clock, adjourned.

THE VAN WYCK-GREENE CONTESTED ELEC-

The first hearing in the case of the contested election to Congress from the Eleventh district of this State was had on Monday morning, at Newborg, before John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy. General Van Wyck's counsel are John C. Wilkin, of Middletown, and L. B. Halsey, of New-Bankruptcy. General Van Wyck's counsel are John G. Wilkin, of Middletown, and L. B. Halsey, of Newburg. Mr. Greene's counsel are Charles H. Windeld, of Goshen, W. J. D.ckson and John Ashhurst, of Newburg. In all about thirty witnesses were examined on the opening day, Mr. Van Wyck conducting the direct and his opponent the cross-examination in person. Nothing has as yet been developed to sustain the charges made by the Van Wyck party; that Mr. Greene owed his majority and election to fraudulent votes cast by means of fliegal naturalization papers, excepting the fact that many of those papers were not made out in open court, but in the petit jury room of the Newburg Court House, and by officers deputized by the County Clerk (democratic) for that purpose. Many of the witnesses were unable to testify to their ages and could not tell wing furnished them with ther naturalization papers. One witness swore that himself and shout one hundred others received their papers in one of the fire engine houses of the city, Another swore he had supposed on information obtained from his brother that he had been born in England; Learning this fact, he at once procured naturalization papers. Rev. Father Brisdy, pastor of Si. Pairick's church, who was subphœued to appear before Judge George, was examined in chief by Mr. Greene in references to a letter alleged to have been written by him with the copect of detailing his (Greene's) election, on the ground that the latter was a know-nothing. Mr. Greene's purpose was to have all his witnesses examined to the testimony in this case will be taken by the Register, as aiready stated in the Hunald.

Brevet Brigadier General Ihrie, paymaster, has been ordered to report to General Losie for duty in the Pay Department of New Yors.

Post Chaplain Van Horne has been ordered to Fort. Saunders, Wyoming Torritory.

First Lieutenant C. P. Hodgers, of the Pitth cavalry, has been ordered to report to General Eherman for duty in the Department of the Missouri.